

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, October 27, 1848.

## Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
GEN. ZEWIS CASS.  
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.  
OF KENTUCKY.

## Democratic Electoral Ticket.

1st District, THOMAS BRACE, Jr., of Northampton.  
2d " ASA BIGGS, of Marion.  
3d " PERLIN BUSBEE, of Wake.  
4th " GEORGE S. STEVENSON, of Craven.  
5th " WILLIAM S. ASHIE, of New Hanover.  
6th " SAMUEL J. PERSON, of Moore.  
7th " CADWALLADER JONES, Sr., of Orange.  
8th " J. L. ELLIOTT, of Johnston.  
9th " GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg.  
10th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.  
11th " JESSE W. JERRE.

Electoral on Tuesday, 7th November—1848

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested by a number of Democrats, to give notice, that a meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county will be held at the Court House, in this town, on Tuesday night of our next Superior Court. Come one, come all. Let us have a grand turnout.—Several gentlemen will address the meeting.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to state that there will be a Democratic meeting, at the house of Mr. Jesse Farrow, on Masonboro' Sound, on Saturday the 28th inst. All who are desirous of hearing the political questions of the day discussed, are invited to attend. The Whigs are particularly invited to come and see what will be said and done.

## YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

There will be a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Association at the Court House, on MONDAY NIGHT next, the 30th inst. Several SPEECHES will be made. The public generally are invited to attend.

By order of the President.

F. N. WADDELL, } Secretaries.  
W. J. YOPP, }

## DEMOCRATS, BEWARE!

We have reason to believe that the Whigs of North Carolina will attempt to gull some unwary Democrats by fraudulently printed Tickets. This foul practice has already been discovered in Virginia, where Tickets have been struck off at the "Widville Republican" office, with the following heading:—"The People's Ticket—Gen. William Taylor, for President," and "Gen. William O. Butler, for Vice President," and then the names of the Federal Electors underneath. Let the Democrats of North Carolina be vigilant, that no such fraud will be perpetrated on them. Be on your guard, Democrats. So unpopular is Fillmore, that we have reason to believe that his name will not appear at all on the Federal Tickets, wherever the Feds think such a fraud can be successfully carried out. Look at the Tickets well, and see that the names of the Electors are correct. This is the important point. For it makes no sort of difference, in point of law, what Presidential candidates names head the Ticket. Be on the alert for all kinds of frauds that may be sprung upon you on the day of election.

## TO THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW HANOVER.

We will trouble you with but a very few words, for we know that but few are necessary. We would simply ask you, are you thoroughly organized? Are you prepared to poll your whole strength? Recollect that in August last we did not do our duty in New Hanover, and that the eyes of our sister Counties are upon us to see if we will redeem our character. Will we not do it? Yes, we know it. We feel assured that Cass and Butler will get the largest Democratic vote ever cast in the County. We must give our glorious ticket a majority of 800 votes in this County. Don't let us be content with less than this. We can do it easily if every Democrat in the County will go the polls. But we will not say another word. We know the sterling Democracy of New Hanover too well to doubt for a moment that every man will do his whole duty.

## MASS MEETING AND BARBECUE AT STRICKLAND'S DEPOT.

We would call particular attention to the fact that there will be a Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Duplin, Sampson, and adjoining Counties, on Saturday, the 4th of November, at Strickland's Depot, Duplin County.—There will be a Barbecue, free, as a matter of course, to all; and several of the best Democratic speakers in Eastern North Carolina will certainly be present and address the people. The Federalists attempted to hold a Mass Meeting some time ago at Warsaw, about 9 miles from Strickland's Depot, at which there was present about 250 persons. Can't our folks show the Feds what a Mass Meeting is? Can't they add a 0 to the 250 and make it 2500? We are authorized to invite all, both Whigs and Democrats, to come, and they will meet with a hearty welcome.

## TICKETS! TICKETS!

Send in for the Presidential Tickets. We can supply any amount of orders. No charge will be made. We only ask our friends to see that the various Counties are amply supplied.

—We would most respectfully ask our friends at the various Court Houses, to send us, with all possible despatch, the Election returns in their respective Counties. Our friends cannot imagine how much this would oblige us. It will not cost much trouble—a few lines with the figures will answer. Do, if you please, oblige us in this matter.—1848

—We learn that on Tuesday last a bet of \$1000 was made in this place on the general result. We have been further informed that there was \$2000 more ready at any moment to be staked on the election of Cass and Butler—that they would be elected, of course.

## DEMOCRATS! TO WORK!!

Democrats, we are determined that so far as we can we shall warn you, and urge you to do your whole duty. Do you reflect that the 7th of November—the day that is to decide the destinies of this great Republic for four years to come—is distant but TEN SHORT DAYS from the issuing of this number of the Journal? Are you prepared for the struggle? Are you working for the good cause like men who have principles that are dear to them?

The time for argument is now nearly past, and the time for action is upon us. Is every Democrat in North Carolina up and doing?—This is the question. Know ye not that no great object was ever yet obtained without labor and pains taking? And are you not, one and all of you, brother Democrats, ready to admit, in your hearts, that the overthrow of Federalism in North Carolina is a great and a glorious object, for which every Democrat worthy the name, should be willing to labor with all his energies? The thing can be done if you will only do your duty. What, when out of \$4,000 votes the Federalists only beat us 854 in August, and when now their ticket has the abolition millstone, Fillmore, around its neck, shall it be said that we cannot overcome this paltry majority. Just think of it. Eleven more Democratic votes cast in each county in the State in August last would have elected Reid. Can we not cast, on an average, double this many votes more in each county on the 7th of November? Most assuredly we can, if every true hearted Democrat will do his whole duty to himself and to his principles. The State, like a ripe pear, is ready to drop into our lap, if we are not too lazy to receive it.

Democrats, above all things, there are two points to which we would direct your particular attention. They are these:

1st. SEE THAT EVERY DEMOCRAT, WHO CAN POSSIBLY BE BROUGHT TO THE POLLS, IS THERE.

2d. SEE THAT, ON THE DAY OF ELECTION, NO FRAUDS ARE PRACTISED ON THE UNWARY BY FRAUDULENT TICKETS, OR FEDERAL SLANDERS.

## DEMOCRATS, TO THE RESCUE!

By every thing you hold dear—by the love which you bear your long-honored and long-cherished principles—by the extreme dislike you must feel for Federalism, now under its no-principle, no-party cloak of chicane and hypocrisy—we beseech and implore you, brother Democrats, if you have one spark of true genuine Democracy in you, and we know you have, rise in your majesty and power, and with one mighty effort throw from the old North State the shackles of Federalism that have bound her in thralldom for the last ten or twelve years. We know and we feel that you can do all this if you will.

We call upon you then—we demand of you—in the name of our glorious cause and our three glorious principles, to work unceasingly for the few days that remain to you.—Keep in mind, we beg of you, that this will, in all human probability, be the closest struggle that has taken place in North Carolina during the last twenty years, and that the victory may depend on a few votes. Will you not then work like men during the ten or twelve days that remain, to secure the old North State for Cass and Butler? We cannot be deceived. Surely you will. Let no Democrat that can, by any possibility, get to the polls, stay at home. Provide conveyances for those who are not able otherwise to get there. See the careless and lukewarm, and carry them to the polls. In a word, let every good Democrat resolve that no Democratic voter in his neighborhood shall, on any pretence, remain away from the polls on the 7th of November.—WORK! WORK!! WORK!!!

## AN IDEA FOR OUR FEDERAL FRIENDS TO CHEW UPON.

Every body knows, of course, that the Federal party are particularly wrathful against the exercise of what they call the "one man power," generally known as the Veto Power, and General Taylor is mainly supported by the Northern Whigs because they say he is pledged not to interfere in "questions of domestic policy." Now, under this state of the game, what we would like to bring to the attention of the Whigs is this—Suppose Gen. Taylor elected President, and both houses of Congress to be Democratic, as there is a very strong probability they will be, and suppose, thus constituted, they were to pass a bill or bills highly obnoxious to the Federal party, Gen'l Taylor, as a matter of course, could not consistently exercise this "one man power" in vetoing them; nor could the Federal party consistently ask him to do so. Under these circumstances, what terrible rumpuses would be kicked up! What would poor old Zack do in such an extremity? Why, of course, according to the doctrines of the Federal party, he would have to swallow the pill, however bitter, and sign the bills!

## CHEERING.

We have received a letter from one of the ablest and most prominent members of the Democratic party in the West—a citizen of the 11th Electoral District—of the most cheering character. He informs us that Cass and Butler would do better in that region of country than Reid. Of this he says there can be no doubt. He urges in the strongest language that every honorable effort should be made to get the whole East, of whose Democracy he says—"They have always been as true as the needle to the pole, under all circumstances"—to move as one man for our ticket on the 7th of November. He says that if the East will only try she can carry the State—that the West will do her full share of the work—and that she (the West) only requires the East to stand up to her manfully, and the day will be ours.

The glorious Democracy of the East will do it, friend, and no mistake! Look out for the Cape Fear County.

—STIRING.—It will be seen from the numerous notices of Democratic meetings in today's paper, that the Democracy of New Hanover are moving in fine style. Look out for a real sweeping turnout on the 7th of November. Town and country are both organizing for the struggle.

—GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The November number of this delightful monthly is on our table. It has two beautiful engravings, and in all respects maintains its high character as a literary periodical.

—THE Lower Battalion of the New Hanover Regiment of Militia, paraded in this place on yesterday, and were reviewed by Colonel Rankin and Staff.

## THE DEMOCRATIC MAIDEN VOTERS' MEETING.

On Tuesday night last, the Democratic Maiden voters of the Wilmington Precinct, met at the Court House, for the purpose of organizing an Association or Club, to be composed of those Young Democrats, who would, on the 7th of November, cast their first vote for President. All other Democrats were invited as spectators.

We do not know that we have ever had the pleasure of being present at a larger or more enthusiastic political meeting in the town of Wilmington, than was the meeting on Tuesday night. The Court House was literally jammed and crammed. The enthusiasm, too, that prevailed, must have convinced those of our opponents who were present, that although we have not, up to this time, made much demonstration in the way of public meetings, we say it must have convinced them, as the time draws near for voting, a little matter that comes off on the 7th of November, the indomitable Democracy are forming into line with arms burnished and ready for the fight. It was a glorious meeting, and must have given a new and additional impulse to every Democrat that was present, to labor in the good cause.

The occasion was particularly interesting. A meeting of the young and the enthusiastic, who are just entering the vestibule of the political temple; entering it, too, as we conscientiously believe, by the path which will lead them to eternal truth. Those who could sit cold and unmoved, whilst these young men, animated by the exuberant feelings of youth, and the belief that the cause they have selected is that of truth, justice, and patriotism, are unworthy the name of men, much less of Democratic men.

The speeches too, delivered on the occasion by the special invitation of the young gentlemen, were well calculated to stimulate, not only the young men themselves, but the whole audience, to renewed and redoubled exertions on behalf of the glorious cause of Democracy. Mr. SMITH, who, if we are not much mistaken, was first called out, and in a speech, pointed, eloquent, and appropriate, entertained the audience for about three quarters of an hour. Mr. SMITH was interrupted frequently throughout his address by rounds of applause.

Col. GASTON MEARES, who went to Mexico as Adjutant of the gallant Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, (subsequently elected its Lieutenant Colonel), and who, after the term for which his regiment had volunteered had expired, and its disbandment, still remained with the army of the Rio Grande, was then called out amidst long and protracted applause. He, in a few words, made an apology to the meeting, for not being able to respond at length to the call that had been made upon him. He took occasion to say, however, that from personal knowledge, acquired whilst in Mexico, he (Col. MEARES) could confirm most of the statements made by Mr. SMITH, as to the effect, in protracting the war, produced in Mexico by the speeches of Corwin, Webster, Ashmun and other Whig leaders.

ISAAC WRIGHT, Esq., of Bladen County, was next called upon. Of Mr. WRIGHT's speech, we can say, that it was received by the large and intelligent audience to whom it was addressed, with the most marked attention and pleasure. Mr. WRIGHT devoted his remarks mainly to the veto power, and the immense benefit our country will realize from the acquisition of California and New Mexico.—The veto power, he demonstrated in an able manner, to be the very safeguard of our Republic—that the mad and reckless attempts of the modern Whig party to expunge it from the Constitution, would, if successful, be the death knell of our liberties. Mr. WRIGHT was frequently interrupted during his remarks with round upon round of applause.

Mr. HILL, the President of the Young Men's Association, on assuming the Chair, apologized on account of ill-health, for not then addressing the Association at length, as circumstances might seem to require. He promised, however, to be "on hand" on a subsequent occasion.

Mr. CANTWELL was then called upon, but apologized on account of the lateness of the hour, at the same time promising that he would be happy on a future occasion to respond to a similar call.

In a word, the whole meeting was a most glorious affair, and well may every Democrat in Wilmington be proud of the spirit and enthusiasm that animates our ranks.

The Association will meet again on Monday night, the 30th inst.

—See another column for the official proceedings of the meeting.

## HON. JAMES BUCHANAN—PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democracy of Washington City had a grand rally on Friday night last. One of the speakers was the Hon. James Buchanan. His speech is published in the Union of Sunday morning, and we wish our limits would permit us to give it to our readers. It shows that this able son of Pennsylvania, who is now doing such noble service in the cause of Cass and Butler, although he himself was quite a prominent candidate for the Baltimore nomination, has no little, petty jealousy in his nature. He goes for the good old cause with his whole heart and soul. We will give one paragraph in relation to his opinion of the contest in Pennsylvania, his native State. It will be seen that Mr. Buchanan thinks all is well there—

"The contest in Pennsylvania will be severe; but with proper exertions on our part, I cannot consider it doubtful. In deciding this issue, his high and fair every Democrat who knows that we have no human power on which to rely but ourselves. Democrats can never coalesce with native Americans, abolitionists, or factionists bearing any other name. If they could do this, they must abandon their principles, and consequently cease to be Democrats. They have no other reliance than upon their own indomitable energy for victory over the allied forces of the opposition. This will not desert them in the hour of need. The greater the pressure, the stronger will be the reaction. The auspices are favorable. From the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania, every mail now brings me cheerful notes of preparation. Aroused, not disheartened, by the impending danger, they have resolved to redeem the State, and to bear the flag of Cass and Butler triumphantly through the approaching conflict.—They have determined to adopt a more perfect organization, and to bring every Democrat to the polls. Should they accomplish this object—as we have an unquestionable majority of the voters—a victory, a glorious victory, will reward their efforts."

—Democrats, look out for Federal Frauds on the day of Election.

## STRANGE FATALITY.

What strange fatality possesses the minds of the Federal party of this Republic, that they should seek to place in the Executive Chair a mere military chieftain, whose sword, we might almost say still drips with blood from the last battle-field? Do they ever look back upon the history of the world? Surely if they did, they must see that the most powerful Republics, from Rome down to the present time, have been destroyed by placing the highest civil power in the hands of a successful military leader, fresh from the fields of his glory and renown. And still we find a respectable and intelligent party here, in the middle of the 19th century, in the United States of America, endeavoring to elevate to the highest office in the Republic, a man whose only and sole claim to that office are based on his brilliant military career, in one campaign of less than twelve months duration. Have the people that intend to vote for Gen. Taylor ever thought of the fact that he is totally unacquainted with the business of civil life of any kind?—Have they ever reflected that he has never, in his whole life, filled any, even the lowest, civil station, and must therefore be as ignorant of the business of the statesman as he is of the next world? Let us ask our Taylor friends if they ever heard of a man employing an overseer on a Cotton plantation, and paying him high wages, who had never seen a Cotton boll in his life? Who, let us ask, then, would act in the ordinary affairs of life as the Whig party are acting with regard to the most important political business they have to perform? Take another case. We put it to our Whig friends who are dry goods merchants in Wilmington, if they would employ at high wages, and place in the confidential post in their stores, a clerk who had never "sold a ribbon nor measured a yard of tape"? (By the way, we believe tape is not sold by the yard these days.) And still these same gentlemen are willing to put in an office that requires the greatest experience in State affairs, and a thorough acquaintance with the political business of this great country, a man that, according to his own showing, and according to the actual facts in his history, knows no more about the duties of the office than a Guinea nigger would about the value of a yard of Brussels lace! Is this consistent? Is this acting like sensible freemen of a free Republic? We will leave the Whigs to answer these questions.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

If any additional testimony was needed to convince us that the Federal party of the North are, to a man, Free Soilers in principle, and that from the Democrats of the North can the South alone expect to receive fair play in the adjustment of the slavery question, two addresses now before us, which we find in the Boston papers, would clinch the nail. The one address emanates from "the Democratic State Central Committee of Massachusetts," and the other from "the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts." The Democratic "address" takes precisely the same grounds on the question of slavery that are set forth in Gen. Cass' Nicholson letter, whilst the Whig "address" takes the "Free Soil" ground in all its length and breadth. We wish our space would permit us to give copious extracts from these two "addresses." We have only room for one short specimen from the Federal address, and say with the Trojan, "ab uno disce omnes."

Extract from the Address of the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, Sept. 13, 1848.

"The Whig Platform—Whigs, the True and Original Free Soil Party."

But, fellow-citizens, we address you not only as Whigs, but as Northern Whigs, as Massachusetts Whigs. We stand where our glorious Commonwealth has always stood, on the platform of free labor, a free press, and free soil. The Whigs of the North, and especially the Whigs of Massachusetts, may rightfully claim the appellation of the Free Soil party. Our Whig delegation in Congress, for more than a quarter of a century, have been uniform in resisting the extension of slavery. In 1836, when Arkansas was admitted into the Union, the voice of Massachusetts was heard against the slave feature of her Constitution. The late and lamented Adams moved to amend the bill, and our present worthy Chief Magistrate, Gov. Briggs, used this emphatic language on the floor of the House, on that occasion:—"I never can consent, with the views I now entertain, to give a vote or do any other act which shall sanction the principle or extend the existence of slavery. In the deep conviction of my heart, I believe it to be politically and morally wrong."

And these are the allies of North Carolina Whigs, in the support of Taylor and Fillmore for the Presidency and Vice Presidency!

## THE VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In justice to the gallant Palmetto State who has been so slandered by the Whigs, who have most impudently said that she would vote for Taylor and Fillmore, and in justice to ourselves, who have always maintained that she would vote for Cass and Butler, we clip the following short article from the Charleston Mercury of Saturday last, which, from the source from which it emanates, may be implicitly relied on:—

"SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—It will be recollected that a communication appeared in the Courier a few days previous to the election, predicting a large return of Taylor men to the Legislature. Here, where his extravagance was understood, it only provoked ridicule; but the Taylor presses, North and South, seized it with avidity, and it was paraded as undoubted evidence that the State was sure for Taylor. But as an improvement on this, it is now going the rounds, as prophecy, but as history—as the actual result of the election. The Richmond Whig believes it entitled to the credit of this ingenious transformation. Here is its paragraph:—

"SOUTH CAROLINA.—In the grand avalanche which is about to sweep over the land, we should not at all be surprised to hear that South Carolina had been carried away like the rest. From the Charleston Courier we learn that she has elected her Legislature 76 Cass men, 62 Taylor men, and 28 men who are not pledged to vote for Cass, but are pledged to nobody else. A combination of these latter with Gen. Taylor's friends, will give him the electoral vote of that State. If it should not be thrown away on Mr. Calhoun, such we have no doubt, will be the result. At any rate, it seems to be reduced to a certainty that Cass cannot get it."

"The last paper in which we have seen this veritable paragraph is the Augusta Chronicle, whose means of information should have taught him its utter incorrectness. The returns from nearly the entire State have been published, and where Taylor men have been elected, they have been so designated. We think we speak within bounds when we express the opinion, that of the one hundred and sixty-eight members of our Legislature, not more than thirty will vote for the Taylor Electoral ticket, if indeed such a ticket is voted for at all."

## Slaveholders of North Carolina, can you vote the Ticket on which the name of the ABOLITIONIST, Fillmore, appears?

Once more we appeal to you as the citizens of a Southern State, and ask you if you can, with clear consciences, vote the Presidential ticket on which the name of Fillmore—the Wilnot Provisionist and ABOLITIONIST—appears? We appeal to you as Southern men, and ask you if you are willing to place in the Vice Presidential chair, a man who has avowed the abolition sentiments which will be found in a subsequent portion of this article,—especially when you consider that it is the duty of the Vice President, under the provisions of the constitution, to preside over the Senate of the United States, and whenever a tie occurs, to give the casting vote; and when you further consider that the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States are equally balanced in that body; and that, as a matter of course, should the slavery question come up before that body this ABOLITIONIST—Fillmore—would as surely as night succeeds day, give that casting vote in favor of the North. Have you, Whigs of N. Carolina, reflected upon this matter? Most certainly it behooves you as Southern men, and lovers of the Union, to give to this important point the gravest reflection before casting your votes. In all human probability, if you do not, you will live to mourn in sackcloth and ashes, your blind adherence to the mandates of party. We put it to you, right up and down, if you, as Southern men, can lend your aid to place in the second office in the Republic, a man who has avowed the following ABOLITIONIST sentiments.

When Mr. Fillmore was a candidate for Congress, in the year 1838, the chairman of "THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ERIE," one of the counties that composed the Congressional district in which he was a candidate, addressed him (Mr. F.) a letter, in which the following queries were propounded, and to which Mr. Fillmore was requested to give an answer. The following were the four queries:—

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave-trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses, to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

To this letter of "the Chairman of the anti-slavery Society of the county of Erie," Mr. Fillmore did reply, and what think you, slaveholders of North Carolina, was the nature of that reply? Did the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency disapprove of the abolition propositions contained in these four queries? No; on the other hand he APPROVED OF ALL OF THEM! Here are his own words, under date Buffalo, Oct. 17th, 1838:—

"I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject."

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Now, slaveholders of North Carolina, does not the above prove Mr. Fillmore an ABOLITIONIST? If you do not believe our testimony on this point, we will call to the stand HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. In one of his celebrated speeches, made in the Senate of the United States in 1839, Mr. Clay held the following language:—

"There are three classes of persons opposed, or apparently opposed, to the continued existence of slavery in the United States.—The first are those who, from sentiments of philanthropy and humanity, are conscientiously opposed to the existence of slavery, but who are no less opposed, at the same time, to any disturbance of the peace and tranquility of the Union, or the infringement of the powers of the States composing the confederacy. In this class may be comprehended that peaceful and exemplary society of 'Friends,' one of whose established maxims, is an abhorrence of war in all its forms, and the cultivation of the mind and good-will among mankind. The next class consists of apparent abolitionists—that is, those who, having been persuaded that the right of petition has been violated by Congress, co-operate with the abolitionists for the sole purpose of asserting and vindicating that right. And the third class are the real ultra abolitionists, who are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards, and without regard to any consequences, however calamitous they may be. With them the right of property is nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the general government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the States are nothing; a civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, and regardless of all consequences. With this class, the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the territory of Florida, the prohibition of the removal of slaves from State to State, and the refusal to admit any new State, comprising within its limits the institution of domestic slavery, are but so many means conducing to the accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous end of which they avowedly and boldly aim; are but so many short stages in the long and bloody road to the distant goal at which they would finally arrive."

"I have said that the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the territory of Florida, and the exclusion of new States, were only means towards the attainment of a much more important end."

Now, according to the testimony of Mr. Clay, who ought to be good authority with our Whig friends, does not Mr. Fillmore belong to the "third class"—the "ULTRA ABOLITIONISTS"? Does he not go for the "immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia," and for the "prohibition of the slave trade between the States"? And still, the slaveholders of North Carolina are called upon to vote for such a man!

In order that the reader may see how faithfully this abolitionist carried into practice the abolition sentiments expressed in his letter of the 17th of October, 1838, we will quote the "Atherton Resolutions," against which he, together with his ABOLITION BROTHERS, Adams, Giddings, Slade, Peck, &c., voted in the following December:—

"That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly destroy that institution within their limits."

"That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or the territories, as a

means and with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith, upon which they entered into the confederacy."

"That the Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of this confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the other."

"That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principle on which the union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table, without any further action thereon, without being debated, printed, or referred."

As we have stated, AGAINST the above resolutions, declaratory of the rights of the South, FILLMORE, together with the OTHER ABOLITIONISTS, voted.

Now, people of North Carolina, can you consistently, with the DICTATES of YOUR CONSCIENCES—WITH YOUR FAITH TO THE SOUTH—WITH YOUR INTERESTS AND YOUR HONOR—vote for such a man for the second civil office in the gift of this great Republic?

## THE VETO POWER.

The Whig leaders are very anxious to abolish the Veto power—or "the one-man power," as they call it. They seem to forget that this same Veto power was exercised by the father of his country—WASHINGTON—as well as by the ablest Republican Presidents that have ever presided over the Republic. Just let us see how often this "one-man power" has been exercised by those who have filled the Presidential chair. The Virginia Republican says that it has been exercised twenty-five times since the formation of the government:—

By George Washington,	2
James Madison,	1
James Monroe,	6
Andrew Jackson,	9
John Tyler,	4
James K. Polk,	3

Total number of vetoes, 25  
The whole number of acts passed and approved since the origin of the government is about 7000, which will make 280 acts to one veto.

So George Washington, James Madison, and James Monroe—names that are household words with the people of America—men who not only participated largely in the revolutionary struggle which gave us an existence as a free people, but men who took a prominent part in the formation of the constitution itself—exercised this "one man power," this "kingly prerogative" of the Whigs, not only once but several times. But we suppose the modern Federal party and its candidate understand the constitution better than these great men, and are better Republicans than they were. We will let the people decide this matter.

## GEN. CASS AND THE CHRONICLE.

The Chronicle, according to its custom, again publishes a GARBLLED extract from Gen. Cass' pamphlet on the Right of Search. Why can't you muster up a spark of fair dealing, and give the whole of what Gen. Cass did say in this same connection? The Chronicle quotes in conspicuous letters, an extract from what a Federal Senator from New Jersey said about Gen. Cass. Why has not the Chronicle had the fairness to publish what Gen. Cass has said in his Nicholson letter on this subject?—Why did not the Chronicle state that General Cass voted twice against the Wilnot Proviso? But the Chronicle says that Gen. Cass presented abolition petitions. Does the Chronicle not know that members of both Houses of Congress present all sorts of petitions as a matter of courtesy, when they do not participate in the sentiments of the petitioners? No doubt the Chronicle knows this fully as well as we do; but it does not suit his purpose to say so. GEN. CASS' ACTS AND SENTIMENTS on the subject of slavery are before the world.—By these let him be judged, and stand or fall. We will be content.

## HON. GEORGE E. BADGER.

This gentleman is laboring with a heart and a will to secure, if possible, a re-election to the United States Senate. If we are not mistaken, he has made more political speeches than any Whig (not an Elector) in the State. We learn, too, that a large portion of every one of his speeches is devoted to an explanation of his vote against the Compromise Bill. No doubt he has heard that there were some of the Whig party who were not entirely satisfied with that vote, and hence the extraordinary efforts he is making to reinstate himself in the good graces of that same few. In all human probability the Legislature will be tied on joint ballot. (For our information convince us that Berry will be elected in Orange.) If such should be the case, or even should Waddell be elected, giving the Whigs a majority of two, we think Mr. Badger's chance of a re-election will be very, very distant.—We predict, no matter how the election in Orange turns out, that Mr. Badger will not be elected Senator from N. Carolina. Wouldn't it be too bad, if our prediction should turn out true, that the Honorable gentleman should have thrown away so much of his valuable time and talents in stirring up the faithful? But daily and hourly disappointments are the lot of man. Besides, Mr. Badger will no doubt console himself with the old saw "that Republics are ungrateful."

## BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

We learn verbally that the Democratic and Federal Electors for this district held a public discussion in the Court House in Smithville, on Tuesday night last (of Superior Court).—Mr. Davis, we learn, led off, and was particularly warm and excited. He spoke, we are informed, about an hour and a half. Mr. Ashe replied in a speech of about the same length. Our informant tells us that the meeting was unusually large for Smithville, and that the Democrats were in high spirits, and well pleased with the manner in which Mr. Ashe, their champion, sustained their cause on that occasion. We were not, of course, present ourselves. We give, however, the above from the report of a gentleman who was present.

WHAT GEN'L JACKSON THOUGHT OF GEN'L CASS.—The following is an extract, of a letter written a few years before his death, by the venerable Jackson, to Gen. Cass. We give it merely to show what he whose name and memory is endeared to every republican heart, thought of the abilities and services of Lewis Cass, our candidate for the Presidency:—

"Having full confidence in your abilities and republican principles, I invited you to my Cabinet; and I can never forget with what discretion and talents you met those great and delicate questions which were brought before you whilst you presided over the department of War, which entitled you to my thanks and will ever be recollected with the most true feelings of friendship by me."

"But what has endeared you to every true American, was the noble stand which you took, as our minister at Paris, against the Quintuple treaty, and which, by your talents, energy, and fearless responsibility, defeated its ratification by France—a treaty intended by Great Britain to change our international laws, make her mistress of the seas, and destroy the national independence, not only of our country, but of all Europe, and enable her to become the tyrant on every ocean."—General Jackson's Letter to Gen. Cass.

—Surely, surely, it cannot be, that Whigs of North Carolina, Southern men, are about to sacrifice their feelings, their interests and their honor on the altar of mere party, by voting for Millard Fillmore, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, whose avowed and deadly hostility to the South is a part and parcel of the records of the country. Surely, we say, this cannot be. Do, we beseech you Whig friends, read his letter to the anti-slavery committee of Erie county